

GUARD BRIDGES OVER WARSHIPS

New York Police Patrol Those Cruiser Passes Under.

PEOPLE KEPT ON THE MOVE

Commissioner Woods Takes Precautions When Cruiser Washington Came Into the New York Navy Yard.

New York—Believed to be in furtherance of the aim of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods to protect every arm of the United States Navy and Army when in this city from possible damage at the hands of spies or other enemies of the country, the cruiser Washington came into the New York Navy Yard Sunday under one of the strongest guards maintained in this city in many years.

Extra policemen, whose only orders were to "watch every one, allow no loitering and move back and forth," were stationed on the central spans of both the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, directly over the course the warship must take to go to her moorings. Six extra men were placed on the older bridge and four additional on the newer, the full complement of men being 17.

While every man pretended to be as mystified as the general public was, the impression gained wide ground that the unusual surveillance had been brought about through the attempts that had been made recently to injure United States warships by men who have confessed to being German agents acting directly or indirectly under orders from the Imperial government. These instances have awakened Commissioner Woods to almost the extreme limit of precaution and the keen scrutiny of the policemen on duty made it quite apparent that they were not on any ordinary patrol to prevent photographers from taking pictures that would show too much of the detail of the American war craft.

VILLA NOW AT TENEZAS.

Was 25 Miles North Of Chihuahua City On Saturday.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Francisco Villa was at the Rio Tinto Mining Company property, at Tenezas, 25 miles north of Chihuahua City, Saturday, according to a dispatch to mining men here. Previous reports had stated that Villa, with a small band of followers, was in the vicinity of Bosque Bonito. A party of mining men arrived here by automobile from the capital and reported that the district from Chihuahua City to Juarez was infested with small bands of bandits.

NEXT MOVE ON THE MAP.

Austro-German Offensive Against Saloniki Imminent.

London.—An Austro-German offensive against Saloniki is imminent, according to Saloniki advices from a German source to the Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent, who says that the Gjevgjeli-Strumitza Railway has been repaired and that Field Marshal Von Mackensen is now at Monastir. A portion of the Montenegrin Army, this correspondent adds, has effected a junction with the Serbian troops and fallen back on Durazzo.

OLD RAIL TIES FOR TREICHES.

England Buys Timbers Hitherto Burned At 5 Cents Each.

Boston.—An offer of 5 cents a piece for 100,000 east-of railroad ties was received by the Boston and Maine Railroad from the British Government. Formerly the railroad burned all its old ties, but orders were sent throughout the system directing that they be saved. It is understood that the British Government is negotiating with other railroads in the hope of obtaining 500,000 ties for use in constructing trenches in France.

DEAN WHITEHEAD DEAD.

Head Of Medical Faculty Victim Of Pneumonia.

Charlottesville, Va.—Dr. Richard H. Whitehead, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Virginia, died of pneumonia at his residence at that institution. He had been ill for some days, when pneumonia developed in both lungs. While his condition was serious, it was not regarded as hopeless until a few hours before his death.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL DEAD.

Former Consul Was Oldest Masonic Past Master In United States.

Port Huron, Mich.—William T. Mitchell, United States consul to Quebec during the administration of President Cleveland, died at his home here. He was 98 years old. Mr. Mitchell for many years was judge of the Circuit Court here, and is said to have been the oldest Masonic past master in the United States.

ANOTHER M. P. FIRE VICTIM.

Body Of B. B. Law In 'Phine Booth In Canadian Capital.

Ottawa, Ont.—The body of B. B. Law, M. P., of Yarmouth, was found in one of the long-distance telephone booths in the burned section of the House of Commons.

A government survey has resulted in ranking the Yukon River in fifth place among the great streams of North America.

GERMANY BALKS AT WORD "ILLEGAL"

Negotiations in Lusitania Case Again Critical.

SEEKING TO AVOID A BREAK

Berlin Declares Its Stand Is Final. Note Delivered By Bernstorff Admittedly Creates Grave Situation.

Washington.—The one word "illegal," as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany, protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing, as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave.

New Concession Offered. Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, proposes, instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives, which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing the submarine campaign.

German officials believe that their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phrase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government.

The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the Lusitania case alone, but to the entire submarine campaign.

Demand Called "Impossible." That is the only explanation which officials here can find for the statement of Dr. Zimmerman, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

Secretary Lansing declared that the position of the United States was unchanged, and the German Ambassador knew of no demands which were not embodied in the proposal he sent to Berlin.

It is known that the only change the Berlin Foreign Office has made in the agreement drawn by the Secretary and the Ambassador is to substitute for the word "illegal" a phrase which, while assuming liability for the lives of neutrals lost on the Lusitania, does not admit of construction into prohibition of submarine warfare.

Brief Note Sent. The dispatch the Ambassador received and presented to the Secretary was very brief and covered only that one point. Otherwise the document is unchanged, as it was drawn to meet all the contentions of the United States.

After the Ambassador's visit to the State Department Secretary Lansing declared "the situation is unchanged." That may authoritatively be stated to represent the situation accurately. It had become no more grave, and by that fact it has become no less grave. Its status has not materially changed and it may remain so for four or five days at least while President Wilson and Secretary Lansing consider Germany's answer fully.

In a like manner, it may be stated authoritatively that it does not follow that either a completely satisfactory settlement or an open break must follow at the end of that time. The negotiations may continue.

REJECTS MINERS' TERMS.

Anthracite Operators Say They Can't Afford To Pay More.

New York.—The anthracite coal operators rejected here the demands of their miners for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a two-year working agreement, an eight-hour day and changes in the methods of fixing wages.

The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled by the "interested parties" themselves, they be submitted to the board of conciliation provided for in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902.

The miners' demands were formulated last September at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and were ratified last week by the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis.

FOOD PRICES DROP.

Decrease In First Nine Months Of 1915 One Per Cent.

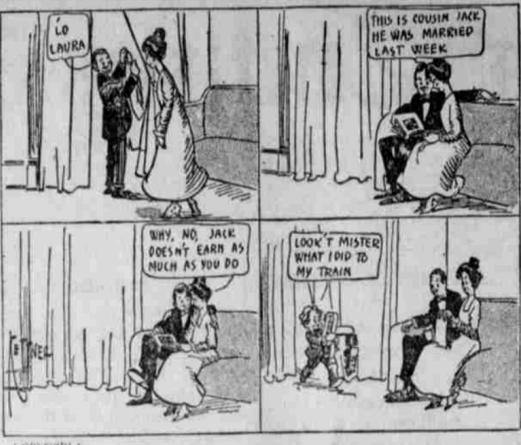
Washington.—Relative retail prices of the principal articles of food in the United States decreased one per cent. during the first nine months of last year. Figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics also show that prices in September, 1915, were five per cent. lower than in September, 1914, but were the same as for September, 1913.

HARRIS DENOUNCES LYNCHINGS.

Georgia Governor Threatens To Ask More Rigid Law.

Atlanta.—Lynchings of more than a dozen negroes in Georgia recently are denounced by Governor Harris in a statement in which he declared that "unless conditions improved by the time the next General Assembly meets," he will ask for the enactment of "more stringent laws to stop lynchings in this State." The General Assembly meets in June.

LITTLE ALECK KILL JOY



CANADA'S CAPITOL PARTLY DESTROYED

Parliament House Fire Officially Declared Accidental.

FIVE KILLED, SOME MISSING

Detectives Guard Residence Of Duke Of Connaught—Premier Promises Searching Investigation Of Fire's Cause.

Ottawa, Ont.—Every energy of the Canadian secret police is being employed in a search for the man who set fire to the famous parliament buildings. There is no question in Ottawa that the fire in which seven lives were lost and which did at least \$3,000,000 damage was incendiary. The theory now is that some one who hated Britain placed a chemical bomb in the reading room.

Col. A. P. Sherwood, C. M. G., director of the Dominion police, stoutly held in an interview that the fire was accidental. At the same time, however, scores of his men were searching Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal for a "man with a small satchel."

This man is one of six foreigners who were seen in Montreal Tuesday and in Ottawa on Wednesday.

Considerable excitement was caused by the news that a suspect had been arrested at Windsor, on his way to Chicago.

The man gave the name of Charles Stroney and said he was a Belgian. He had a passport signed by a Belgian consul.

Regiment Guards Building. Ottawa is a military camp. No less than 1,200 men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment stand guard about the Parliament House grounds. No one is permitted to enter.

Rideau Hall, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the brilliant "Princess Pat," dwell, has a cordon of detectives drawn about it. Others are hidden below stairs in the kitchens and servants' quarters. All the public buildings are strongly guarded. Soldiers are everywhere. The gold bullion under charge of the Finance Department is guarded by a special force with loaded rifles.

WILSONS GIVE RECEPTION.

Members Of Judiciary Guests Of Honor At White House.

Washington.—The President and Mrs. Wilson held the second state reception of the White House social season, with justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the Federal judiciary as guests of honor. Members of the Cabinet stood in the Blue Room with the President during the reception and their wives assisted Mrs. Wilson. Nearly 2,000 persons, including, besides members of the judiciary, many other high Government officials, were present.

MORGENTHAU REACHES BERLIN.

Will Make Brief Stay There, Then Come To United States.

Berlin.—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived in Berlin on his way to the United States. He was accompanied by his son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Mr. Morgenthau will remain here a day or two before leaving for New York by way of Rotterdam or Copenhagen.

\$135,000 FIRE IN WAYNESBORO.

Half a Block In Business Section Destroyed.

Waynesboro, Pa.—The buildings occupying half of an entire block in the business section were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$135,000. A volunteer fire brigade saved the First National Bank and the American National Bank after they had been damaged.

DEATH IN CREAM PUFF BY MAIL.

Woman Alleged To Have Sent Package To Man Is Held.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The presence of arsenic in the stomach of Almond Vadeboncoeur, who died, is asserted, after eating a cream puff sent him by mail, was reported by Dr. Henry S. Bernstein, State pathologist. Mrs. Hattie Oakley, who is alleged to have mailed the package, is awaiting a hearing on the charge of murder.

MADE FIRST CHEWING GUM.

John Colgan, Former Druggist Is Dead At Louisville.

Louisville.—John Colgan, reputed to have been the first chewing gum manufacturer in the United States, died at his home here. He was 75 years old. Forty-five years ago, while engaged in the drug business in Louisville, it is said, he hit upon a combination of balsam tolu and chicle, out of which grew the chewing gum industry as it is known today.

NEITHER SIDE ABLE TO WIN OUT

War Situation Described By Returned Ford Delegate.

BOTH BLAME UNITED STATES

Had Talks With Both British and German Officers and Civilians—Each Side Thinks It Would Have Won But For United States.

Annapolis, Md.—Two wrestlers locked in each other's embrace, unable to gain any decisive advantage, and hoping only that some one would step in and bring the contest to an honorable draw, was the comparison of the condition now prevailing in Europe made by Edgar T. Fell, son of Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, this city, who was a member of the Ford peace party during its mission to Europe. Two matters have become the deep-seated convictions of Mr. Fell. One is that bitterness and rancor between the warring peoples has come to an end, and the other that none of the great nations which are at war is in any special danger of a serious lack of food or other necessities. He regards it as equally impossible that England can starve Germany out, or that Germany can inflict any serious injury on England.

Mr. Fell formed his opinion from first-hand information—observation while in Germany and talks with Germans and English people, and by statements of unprejudiced people who had spent much time in Germany during the war.

BRITISH SET OUT FOR HOME

Russian Quartermaster Of Captured Liner Loud In Praise Of Germans' Treatment Of Prisoners—Raider Is Moeve.

Newport News, Va.—Nineteen days of ceaseless vigil for the short-handed German prize crew aboard the former British liner Appam ended here when the last of more than 400 British prisoners climbed over the ship's side to liberty on American soil. And for the first time since Lieutenant Berge and his 22 men boarded the liner from the raider, which captured her on the night of January 15, most of the Germans slept peacefully, with but a few of their number on watch.

All British subjects and the one naturalized American, G. A. Tagliaferrri, quit the ship, leaving the prize commander with his crew and the 20 Germans who had been prisoners on the Appam, including three women.

Captain Harrison and the Appam's British crew left their vessel only after a sharp controversy between agents of the owners, the Elder Dempsey Company, and the British Embassy at Washington. The company desired its men to remain on the liner to support the claim that the Germans forfeit their prize by remaining in neutral waters. But the embassy insisted that every British subject present as soon as permission had been granted by the prize commander on the demand of the United States Government.

Plans were changed every hour during the afternoon and evening, but the embassy's authority prevailed finally and a special boat was provided to take the Appam's crew of 155 to Norfolk for New York. Meanwhile the 114 passengers and the 136 British seamen captured with the other seven ships taken by the raider Ponga or Moeve had been transferred ashore by steamers. Five of the seamen, one Englishman and four Lascars of the crew of the Clan MacTavish, all wounded, were removed to a hospital. All the others with most of the passengers were placed aboard river steamers for Norfolk. An Old Dominion liner was being held at her dock to take them to New York.

The British Government is caring for all passengers and crews of the captured freighter and will send them on to England aboard the first available ship. The Elder Dempsey Company will arrange for the return of the Appam's crew.

Lieutenant Berge, commanding the prize ship Appam, talked for the first time for his cruise. He ridiculed the suggestion that his raider was the new fruit trader Ponga, insisting that she was the Moeve. He confirmed the accounts of his capture of the seven English vessels and declared he had nothing to say regarding his future plans.

NEW OFFICE CREATED.

An Adviser On Commercial Treaties Is The Latest.

Washington.—To prepare for possible revision of commercial treaties and negotiations of trade agreements at the end of the war, Secretary Lansing has created the office of adviser on commercial treaties in the State Department and appointed to the place W. B. Fleming, formerly one of the Department's trade advisers. He will investigate and analyze trade relations between the United States and other principal nations.

TEN BLOWN TO DEATH.

Great Loss Of Life Caused By An Explosion On A Towboat.

Huntington, W. Va.—Ten persons were killed and four seriously burned by the explosion of the boilers on the towboat Sam Brown, of Pittsburgh, in the Ohio River here. The explosion is believed to have been due to the admission of cold water into the boilers.

DU PONT PLANT WRECKED.

15,000 Pounds Of Powder Explode In Mixing House.

Shenandoah, Pa.—About 15,000 pounds of powder exploded in the mixing house at the Du Pont Powder Company's plant at Fernalde, near here. The building, a one-story structure, was destroyed, but so far as can be ascertained no one was injured. All wires to the plant, which is several miles out in the country from Fernalde, were wrecked by the explosion.

KEYSTONE STATE IN SHORT ORDER

Latest News Happenings Gathered From Here and There.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The State Workmen's Insurance Board was informed that the number of policies written by the board now was close to 8,000.

Agents of the State Dairy and Food Commission brought suit against ten persons in Philadelphia for the sale of candy not up to State standards.

While conversing with several friends at her home in Reading, Mrs. Victoria E. Penn, sixty years old, fell dead of heart failure.

The Jamison Coal & Coke Company, Greensburg, has announced a wage increase of about ten per cent. for its several hundred employees.

Announcement is made that 7,000 have insured in the State Workmen's Insurance fund against employers' liability.

At a meeting the citizens of the Bethlehem and Lehigh University decided to celebrate the tercentennial of the birth of Shakespeare with an outdoor pageant on the campus on May 19.

At a meeting of the West Reading Borough Council, an ordinance for a public loan of \$35,000 for improvements was passed finally. Twenty-three thousand dollars will be used for new streets.

While on his way to work at the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's Nesquehoning Colliery, Sam Benegal was struck by a mine locomotive and so badly injured that he died shortly afterward.

According to the annual report of Fire Chief Hoy, of Norristown, less than \$4,500 damage was entailed in 1915 in a half hundred alarms of fire, and the damage was covered by \$28,000 insurance. The fire loss is but fifteen cents per capita.

Earl Grosvenor, a Northumberland county youth, shot and killed himself in the presence of his sweetheart, Bella Specks, near Rockville. The girl had declared that she was waiting for him to name the day, and he drew a revolver and killed himself. The girl was prostrated and is seriously ill.

While brushing gas away from a breast at the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.'s Sterling colliery Michael Casinos, carrying a naked lamp, caused a terrific explosion. He and James Gassego were hurled fifty feet to the bottom of a gangway. Both were senseless and badly burned when found by a rescuing party.

The officials of District 2, United Mine Workers, have received word that the first advance in central Pennsylvania became effective at the mines of the Cambria Steel Company, in Cambria county, with a 10 per cent. increase becoming operative. The mine officials say the advance will place the miners on a par with the union scale.

Mt. Holly Springs postoffice was robbed of \$200 in money and stamps, the burglary occurring two years to the day from a former robbery of the office. The burglars fired three rounds of explosives before they forced open the safe, and made their escape because women living near the office who heard the sound of the explosions were too frightened to give the alarm.

A statement issued by the State Bureau of Vocational Education says that there are in operation in Pennsylvania 415 continuation school classes. These classes are in 104 school districts and in order to accommodate the classes it has been necessary to provide to equip 377 class rooms and to employ 218 continuation school teachers.

The Hershey Chocolate Company distributed among its employees a bonus of twenty per cent on salaries or wages of those continuously in its employ for the six months preceding January 1. Of the whole force, 8 per cent. received the bonus. The amount distributed was over \$100,000. All employees, from office boys to executives, participate, and there are about as many females as males.

According to the report of Aaron Raker, Shamokin, Northumberland County Controller, \$592,289.55 was received from all sources during the fiscal year just ended, and \$538,557.07 spent, leaving a balance of \$53,732.48.

Central Dauphin county farmers at Halifax, in annual institute, were told it was their business to be good sellers, as well as producers. Advice was given as to how to make the soil yield more, and conservation, rotation and the sales end of farming were discussed.

Although American fertilizer manufacturers have failed to develop a domestic supply of potash which can be handled economically, there is no reason for the farmers of this country to take a gloomy view of the fertilizer outlook for 1916. This is the belief of Dr. William Frear, chemist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and vice-director of the State experiment station at State College. In his report to the State Board of Agriculture Dr. Frear says that most soils will grow staple crops well without special applications of potash.

The Chicago Daily News says that according to the record of the city collector's office saloon license values have dropped from \$3,700, the premium a few years ago, to \$100, the market price today.

LICENSES DECREASE IN VALUE.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LOGICAL STEPS.

Edith Smith Dairs, world's and national W. C. T. U. superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in public schools and colleges, says: "The truth concerning temperance has been in a deep well for generations and there have been many logical steps that we have been forced to take in order to reach the water of truth. The first step is the scientific investigation which has shown the poisonous nature of alcohol. The second step demonstrates the effect of the poison upon various organs of the body. The third step makes clear the fact that alcohol has special affinity for the brain and therefore affects the moral character of man. The fourth step has proven that a drug that affects the organs of the body and injures moral character must render less efficient the user of it, and, therefore, its use becomes an economic problem. The fifth step places this experimental truth with all its resultant conclusions in a form whereby the largest number of people may be instructed, that is, in text books containing scientific facts concerning alcohol. The sixth step is the placing of the facts in the school curriculum and making the text books and the scientific charts a part of public temperance education. The public school is the most democratic institution in the world and is more than that; it is, as Dr. Newell D. Hillis says, 'the machine which takes in all kinds of material and grinds it out made over into good American citizens.' In this fact we see the possibility of our reaching the final step to our goal."

RESENTS LIQUOR DOMINATION.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' union of Chicago is dry, and refused to permit one of its banners to be carried in the so-called "personal liberty" demonstration of November 7. "None of our men were in that parade," said the secretary of the union, "and I don't believe there would have been very many union men there at all, outside of the beer keg drivers and other lines of the liquor business, if they hadn't been driven to march. I saw a letter myself sent to a member of the Ice Drivers' union threatening the loss of his job if he didn't appear in the parade. That's a nice brand of personal liberty!"

Within the ranks of union labor there is growing up a fighting sentiment against the domination of the liquor interests, and incidents like this, and others which might be cited, are giving impetus to the movement.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE GAME.

A license was granted for the sale of liquor on Chicago's new automobile speedway, but the management decided to keep it dry. A member of the committee thus explains the action: "For the good of the automobile racing game and for the uplifting of the sport here and everywhere we have decided to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds. Baseball would never be what it is today if it had not been for the prohibiting of intoxicants on the grounds, and we want to make a clean and pleasing start at our new speedway. Beer should not be allowed on the grounds, leave alone sold inside the park, and this rule which prohibits the sale will stand as the speedway races continue—and that will be for years and years."

TEACHERS TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The superintendent of schools of Ithaca, N. Y., told the following incident at a W. C. T. U. meeting: When a lad eight years old had recited a temperance selection and the teacher induced him to sign the pledge, after many years he went back to his boyhood home intending to tell the teacher what that pledge had meant to him. He found her resting in an unkept country cemetery, but on his knees before God he told her what had been the saving influence of his life. "I have never hired as a teacher anyone who was not a total abstainer, neither will I sign a paper of recommendation for a teacher who is not a total abstainer," declared the superintendent.

WATCH RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Armed with cameras, detectives of a certain eastern railroad, are taking photographs of every employee they see in the act of taking a social drink. Since September 1 several employees have been called into headquarters and discharged. One man, who asked for a reason, was shown a photo of himself in the act of draining a whiskey bottle while standing in a box car.

WETTEST CITY IN WET STATES.

The city of Butte, Mont., is stigmatized as the wettest city in the westmost state. It is interesting to note that recently forty people of Butte were indicted by a grand jury on the charge of bootlegging.

MAN BEHIND THE BAR.

They talk about the man behind the gun. And the deadly work that he has done. But much more deadly work by far is done by the fellow behind the bar.

SOLD FOR JUNK.

The Hammond (Ind.) brewery, capital stock \$200,000 and assets estimated at \$250,000 to \$500,000, was recently sold at a receiver's sale for \$16,000. The only bidder besides the purchaser was a junk dealer.

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